

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

- Active Grazing Preference: The number of animal unit months (AUMs) for grazing that eligible livestock operators may annually license on public lands. Sometimes referred to as "grazing preference".
- Activity Occasion: Participation by one person in one activity for all or part of one day.
- Actual Livestock Use: The use (in AUMs) made of forage on an area without reference to permitted or recommended use.
- Activity Plan: A more detailed and specific management plan for a single resource program or plan element undertaken to implement the more general resource management plan decisions. An activity plan is prepared for specific areas to reach specific resource management objectives within stated time frames. Detailed management actions -- including such things as projects, treatments, other on-the-ground activities, and schedules -- are described in the document. Activity planning is the third tier in the BLM planning system. Examples include Allotment Management Plans, Cooperative Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans, Recreation Area Management Plans, Transportation Plans, and Habitat Management Plans.
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.
- Actual Use: The livestock use (in AUMs) made during one grazing season by livestock on the forage of an area. Actual use may differ from active grazing preference due to yearly variations in a livestock operation or forage availability.
- Allotment: An area of public land designated and managed for livestock grazing. It consists of one or more pastures and may include private, state, and/or other land ownerships.
- Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands which is prepared in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s) and others involved. It prescribes the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple use and sustained yield objectives as determined in the resource management plan.

Allowable Cut: The amount of timber which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage (800 lbs. dry weight) necessary for the complete subsistence of one animal unit (one cow or one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month.

Apparent Trend: See Trend.

Available Commercial Forest Land: Suitable commercial forest land remaining after the multiple use considerations of the RMP have been applied. These lands constitute the timber production base and are available for intensive forest management.

Average Actual Grazing Use: The arithmetic mean (average) of grazing in AUMs over a particular time period.

Average Licensed Grazing Use (five year average use): The arithmetic mean (average) of authorized (or licensed) grazing in AUMs over a five year period.

Bailey-Kuchler System: A classification system that divides the United States into ecosystems based on climate, vegetation, soils, and landform.

BLM Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands that BLM has determined should be closed to the operation of the mining laws.

Brush Control: Reduction of the density or amount of shrubs in an area by burning, spraying, plowing, chaining, discing, or similar means.

Capital Value: The value at which assets (grazing privileges) can be sold
Market value.

Carey Act: A series of acts popularly known as the "Carey Act" which enables the government to grant lands to eligible states which may in turn make grants to entrymen who irrigate and reclaim said lands (see 43 U.S.C. 641).

Cash Entry - Act of April 24, 1820: This act abandoned the credit system for buying public lands. Minimum price fixed at \$1.25 an acre, and minimum unit sale of 80 acres. Public lands initially offered by district land offices at preannounced, scheduled public auction. Then, if unsold, lands available for purchase at minimum price on first-come-first-served basis (3 Stat. 566).

Categorical Review Process: The process of determining whether a proposed action is a categorical exclusion. A categorical exclusion is a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environment impact statement is required.

Classification and Multiple Use Act: The Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) closed a substantial amount of public land to disposal under the agricultural land laws (Homestead Entry, Public Sale, Desert Land Entry, and others) and a lesser amount of land to the general mining laws.

Clear Cut: An area on which the entire timber stand is to be cut unless single trees, logs, or other reserved trees are specifically designated to remain.

Closed ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Closed to Leasing: Lands that are closed or are proposed to be closed to exploration and/or leasing.

Commercial Forest Land: All forest land that is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species.

Common Varieties (of minerals): Includes deposits which, although they have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over the above the normal uses of the general run of such deposits (43 CFR 3711.1(b)).

Community Pit: A site from which nonexclusive disposals of mineral materials can be made.

Condition:

Ecological Condition: The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site.

Seeded Condition: The amount and productivity of seeded species measured in terms of maximizing production of forage for livestock. Considers the amount of reinvading shrub species in the treatment area.

Cone Serotiny: A wax-like coating on the cones of some tree species which prevents the dispersal of seed until the cones are heated to high temperatures, as in a fire. This provides a large seed source following a fire.

Congressional Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands contained in, or proposed for inclusion in, the National Wilderness Preservation System, the National Wild and Scenic River System, Congressionally established military withdrawals, etc.

Coordinated Resource Management Plan: A plan developed to formulate a resource management program that integrates and makes provision for all resource values and uses within the selected geographical area. The plan is coordinated with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands, BLM, and livestock permittees.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): Established in the Executive Office of the President by NEPA. Among other items, CEQ establishes regulations to tell federal agencies what they must do to comply with NEPA.

Cover: Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to ameliorate conditions of weather, or in which to reproduce (Thomas, 1979).

Cross Ditched: Small ditches or humps in the roadway running perpendicular to the road course allowing water to run off the road. Also known as water bars.

Crucial Habitat: Habitat which is absolutely basic to maintaining viable populations of fish, wildlife, or plants during certain seasons of the year or specific reproduction periods; a portion of the habitats of sensitive species that if destroyed or adversely modified could result in their species being listed by a state agency or legislature as threatened or endangered.

Cultural Resources: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features, that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred - even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource. Cultural resources, including both prehistoric and historic remains, represent a part of the continuum of events from the earliest evidences of man to the present day.

Day (Recreation): Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity.

Deferred Grazing: The use of deferment in grazing management of a management unit, but not in a systematic rotation including other units (cf. grazing system).

Desert Land Entry (DLE): An entry of irrigable, arid, agricultural, public land under the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377; 43 U.S.C. 327, et seq.) which the entryman must reclaim, irrigate, and cultivate. A state resident may file and receive patent to a maximum of 320 acres.

Designated Route: A trail or road which has been identified for use by "off-road vehicles", under 43 CFR, Part 8340, Subpart 8342.

Directional Drilling: A method of fluid mineral exploration or extraction whereby the drill hole is purposely drilled off vertical. This method is sometimes used as a means of exploring or developing known oil, gas, or geothermal resources when they exist beneath lands protected with a No-Surface-Occupancy stipulation.

Discretionary Closure (to leasing): Lands that have been closed to leasing, where BLM has determined that leasing, even with the most restrictive stipulations (including NSO), would not be in the public interest. Such lands may be part of an existing closure or part of a newly proposed closure.

Discretionary Closure (to mineral materials disposal): Lands precluded from disposal, where BLM has determined that disposal would not be in the public interest.

Ecological Condition: See Condition.

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland which, in the absence of abnormal disturbance and physical site deterioration, has the potential to support a native plant community typified by an association of species different from that of other sites. This differentiation is based upon significant differences in kind or proportion of species, or total productivity.

Ecosystem: An ecological unit consisting of both living and nonliving components which interact to produce a natural, stable system.

Ecosystem Management: The integration of different land management goals to ensure that the integrity of the ecosystem will be maintained. Ecosystem management is directed toward habitat management rather than species management, the concept being that species will be maintained naturally if a proper mosaic of habitats exists.

Energy Minerals: Any mineral which can be used to produce energy. Refers to oil, gas, geothermal, coal, and uranium resource.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no

significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action, and alternatives considered. It also includes a list of agencies and persons consulted.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A written analysis of the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action.

Escape Cover: Usually vegetation dense enough to hide an animal; used by animals to escape from potential enemies (Thomas 1979).

Escarpment: A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and produced by erosion or faulting. The term is more often applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion and it is commonly synonymously with "scarp".

Executive Branch Agency Closure (to entry and mining): Public lands closed, or proposed for closure, at the request of other branch agencies. These closures include power site classifications, non-Congressionally established military withdrawals, etc.

Exchange-Of-Use (EOU): An agreement between the BLM and an applicant having ownership or control of non-federal land within a grazing allotment. The applicant is allowed to license a designated number of AUMs without payment, provided that during the length of the agreement the BLM has control and management of the non-federal land for grazing purposes. Non-federal lands within an allotment and not covered by an EOU agreement are also managed in conjunction with the federal lands of the allotment, but no AUM credits are given to the land owner/lessee.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Established public land policy for management of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau, notably that: management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources; public lands be retained in federal ownership; and public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

Federal Mineral Estate: Mineral reserves belonging to the Federal government. Because of changes in land disposal laws, the surface of some areas were patented out of federal ownership while the mineral portion of the land was retained by the government.

Five-Year Average Grazing Use: The arithmetic mean (average) of the actual grazing use in AUMs over the last 5 years (1982-1986).

Foothills: A steeply sloping upland with hill - relief (up to 1,000 ft.) that fringes a mountain range or high plateau escarpment.

Forage: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to herbivores.

Fluid Mineral: Liquid or gaseous minerals. Generally used to refer to oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

Geology, Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program: BLM-initiated program intended to provide minerals information to be utilized in wilderness studies.

Geophysical Exploration: Geophysical exploration refers to any activity on the public lands relating to the search for oil and gas, geothermal, or other mineral resources, which requires physical presence upon the lands and which may result in damage to public lands or the resources. It includes, but is not limited to, geophysical operations, construction of roads and trails, and cross-country transit of vehicles over such lands. It does not include core drilling for geologic information or drilling exploration wells. These activities are authorized by the issuance of a lease and the approval of an application for a permit to drill.

Geothermal Resources: An energy resource which uses the heat of the earth in any fashion. This could include space heating, power generation, food drying, etc.

Grazing Preference: The total number of animal unit months of livestock on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee. Some of the total grazing preference may have been suspended in past administrative actions. That portion of the grazing preference that is not suspended is the active grazing preference.

Grazing System: Scheduled grazing use and nonuse of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP): A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

Harassment: Any activity which precipitates excitement in an animal, causes it to prepare itself, physiologically, for flight, panic, exertion, and consequent damage to or death of the animal (Geist 1975).

Harvestable Timber Yield: Volume of timber attainable in a fully stocked natural stand.

Holistic: Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts (Morris 1976).

Homestead Act (May 20, 1862): This Act authorized unrestricted settlement on public lands to all settlers, requiring only residence, cultivation, and some improvement of a tract of 160 acres. Later the Act was amended to increase the area limitations under certain conditions (see U.S.C. 1201).

Impact: The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impair: To diminish in value or excellence.

Industry (Sector): A segment of the economy that is made up of like business (i.e., the livestock industry, the retail trade industry). The terms industry and sector are used interchangeably in this document.

Inholdings: State or privately owned lands inside a wilderness study area.

Input-Output Analysis: Input-output models are basically a table showing the interindustry transactions that lie behind changes in final demand. It is a descriptive framework for showing the relationship between inputs and outputs. It is an analytical tool for measuring the impact of independent disturbances on an economy's output and income.

Isolated Tracts/Parcels: Any relatively small parcel of public land isolated from large blocks of public land.

Known Phosphate Leasing Area (KPLA): Lands where the existence and workability of known phosphate resources has been determined. These lands have a high potential for phosphate development and are offered for lease competitively.

Land Withdrawals: The removal or withholding of public lands by statute or Secretarial order, from operation of some or all of the public land laws.

Leasable Minerals: Minerals such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, sulphur in New Mexico and Louisiana, silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada, geothermal resources and all other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Lessee: Livestock operators who have grazing preference on the public lands outside of a grazing district as defined by Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.

Limited ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are permitted, subject to specified conditions such as seasonal limitations, speed limits and designated routes of travel as developed during subsequent activity planning.

Livestock Grazing Operations: Those operations under permit where the primary purpose is the grazing of livestock for the production of food and fiber.

Locatable Minerals: Minerals that may be acquired under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

Lop and Scatter: A slash disposal method in which the branches and tops of harvested trees are cut and scattered across the forest floor to prevent large accumulations and to aid decomposition.

Management Framework Plan (MFP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The MFP planning system was used by BLM until about 1980.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A county that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus as many adjacent counties as are metropolitan in character and are socially integrated with that central city or cities.

Mineral Material Trespass: The unauthorized severance or removal of mineral material.

Mineral Materials: See Salable Minerals.

Material Site ROW: Lands designated for the disposal of mineral materials for public highways under the Federal Highway Act (23 U.S.C. 317). These lands are closed to entry under the mining laws.

Mineral Potential: The possibility or probability for the discovery of economic mineral resources.

1. High Potential - The geologic environment, mineral occurrences, geochemical or geophysical anomalies, and known mineral deposits indicate high potential for mineral accumulation.
2. Moderate Potential - The geologic indicators are slightly less favorable for mineral accumulation.
3. Low Potential - Very few geologic indicators are present.
4. No Potential - There are no indicators or potential sources or source beds.

5. Unknown Potential - Few facts are available, and useful data are lacking.

Mining Claim: A parcel of land, valuable for specific minerals, on which mineral location has been made and the claimant has asserted a right of possession for the purpose of developing the mineral deposits. Mining claims may be either lode (veins and tabular bodies) or placer (water-laid, alluvial deposits, or disseminated deposits) (30 U.S.C. Sections 23, 35, and 161).

Mitigating Measures: Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice or proposed action.

Monitoring: In reference to an RMP, monitoring is a process of examining the results of implementation of the RMP to determine if the plan objectives are being accomplished.

In reference to rangeland monitoring, monitoring is a process of examining the results of rangeland management, including trend, utilization, and condition to determine if management is satisfactory or if a proposed change in management would be acceptable.

Motor Vehicle: Any self-propelled conveyance.

Multiple-Species Crucial Area: Zone of overlap of crucial habitat for three or more species of wildlife. Used to help select proposed acreages of mineral No-Surface-Occupancy.

Multiple Use: Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination of ways that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

Multiple Use Areas: Lands to be retained in public ownership and managed for a variety of uses by the Bureau of Land Management.

Multiplier, Employment: A multiplier is a number, generated by input-output analysis, that measures the total change in employment through all sectors of the economy. For instance, if the multiplier = 2.0 then for every direct employment change, an additional job is gained/lost elsewhere in the economy.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

National Historic Trails (Oregon Trail): Extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practical the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Their purpose is the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment (The National Trail System Act, as amended).

National Register of Historic Places (National Register): A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service. Sites are nominated to the Register by state or federal agencies. Copies of the National Register are available from the Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Naturalness: Refers to an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (from Section 2(3), Wilderness Act).

Niche: The peculiar arrangement of food, cover, and water that meets the requirements of a particular species (Hanson 1962).

Non-discretionary Closure (to leasing): Lands that have been closed to leasing for reasons beyond the discretion of BLM. This category includes lands that have been formally closed without discretion being exercised at the State, District, or Resource Area Office level, by law, regulation, or Secretarial or Executive Order.

Non-discretionary Closure (to mineral materials disposal): Lands specifically precluded from disposal by law, Executive Order or other non-BLM action.

Normal Fire Year Plan: The district fire program that sets the limits on personnel, aircraft, ground tankers, and warehouse levels, as well as the funding level for presuppression during the activation period (April 1 through October 31).

Normalized Crop Price: A five-year weighted average of crop prices. Used in economic analysis of farm projects to account for the wide variations in prices that are common to agricultural products.

No-Surface-Occupancy (NSO): A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance of all, or part of, the lease surface in order to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the oil and gas or geothermal resource in this lease by directional drilling from sites outside the No-Surface-Occupancy area.

Noxious Weed: Any plant which has been determined to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.